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**GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR
 VIOLATION OF LABOR PROTECTION RULES: THE EXAMPLE OF
 THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

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ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to the general characteristics of criminal liability for violation of labor protection rules in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In this article, the author conducted a general criminal-legal analysis of crimes related to violation of labor protection and safety rules according to the Criminal code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Therefore, researching of criminal law regulation of violation of labor protection rules in the example of the Republic of Uzbekistan, analyzed its some objective and subjective signs. The author reveals the social essence of criminal law regulation of violation of labor protection rules in Uzbekistan. And, namely it has been provided some real cases related violation of labor protection rules.

KEYWORDS: *Violation Of Labor Protection Rules, Violation Of Safety Regulations, Industrial Sanitation, Responsible For Compliance With The Rules, Serious Consequences, Labor Protection.*

INTRODUCTION

Labor proceeds from the fact that since time immemorial, people have been viewed as a source of livelihood. Representatives of the majority of the population earn income by their work, try to meet their living needs, and collect additional income.

The work considered in this respect is strengthened as an inalienable right of every human being. In particular, in accordance with article 37 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, everyone has the right to work, to freely choose a profession, to work in fair working conditions and to protect themselves from unemployment in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Therefore, it is important to create suitable conditions for workers and employees when they carry out their work. This is the most important function of the employer and the trade union in the organization of labor activity, compliance with labor protection rules and the implementation of necessary measures.

In this regard, according to article 211 of the Labor Code, all enterprises must have working conditions that meet the requirements of safety and hygiene. In accordance with the methodology for assessing working conditions and certifying workplaces on working conditions of all workplaces operating in connection with a number of regulatory documents and technical products on labor protection (state registration by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 247 of May 28, 1996), certification must be carried out without fail

[1]. According to the labor legislation, the requirements for labor protection are set separately, and all enterprises must have working conditions that meet the requirements of safety and hygiene. The creation of such conditions is the responsibility of the employer. The requirements for the protection of this work are established by laws on labor protection and other regulatory acts, as well as technical standards.

Such legislative documents include the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of September 15, 2014 No. 263 'On further improvement of measures for the protection of workers', the model regulation on the organization of work on labor protection (list No. 273, 14.08.1996), the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan 'On the revision and development of regulatory documents on labor protection' of July 12, 2000 and 'On further improvement of the regulatory framework for labor protection' of July 20, 2010 under the number 153.

The labor legislation assumes that the employer is responsible for violations of labor protection requirements. This entails administrative and criminal liability. In particular, the responsibility follows from article 49 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan (violation of the legislation on labor and labor protection) or article 257 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (violation of labor protection rules).

This crime has entered the ranks of crimes against public safety, the object of this crime is public relations in the field of violation of labor protection rules.

This act on the part of the object is expressed in violation of technical safety, industrial sanitation or other provisions of labor protection by the person responsible for compliance with these rules. The composition of this crime is a crime of a material nature, and for the occurrence of criminal liability for the act, the victim must have received moderate or serious bodily injuries.

An example of this is the fact that in 2021, on January 26, a crane collapsed in Navoi. On January 26, this year, at about 16:00, a crane that was involved in the construction of multi-storey buildings of Shahjahan Shamshiri LLC collapsed in the youth microdistrict of the city of Navoi [2]. According to preliminary data, the crane dispatcher received an average of severe injuries and was hospitalized.

Based on this, as an additional object of the Act provided for in article 257 of the Criminal Code, it is also possible to cite relations for the protection of the health and life of an individual.

It should be noted that as a result of a crime related to a violation of labor protection rules, there is not always a moderate or serious bodily injury to the health of the victims, bilax, as a result of this act, the death of the victim or other more serious consequences may occur.

For example, on December 18, 2019, as a result of a ground explosion on the construction of the Yunusabad metro line, 6 people were killed

[3]. A special commission of inquiry, which conducted the investigation, examined the causes of the accident, found that the shortcomings made in the process of leveling the inclined wall, the presence of a state of abstinence from the project, precipitation and the absorption of water flowing from leaking pipes into the intensive soil. In this case,

A criminal case was initiated under Article 257 part 2, paragraph " a " of the Criminal Code .

In another case, we can give an example that on January 20, a fire occurred as a result of an outbreak of a mixture of dust and coal air in the 5th power unit of the Novo-Angren NPP. As a result, 3 people were killed at the scene, and 3 more were hospitalized with burn injuries of varying severity. All those who died and got into trouble are employees of the company

[4].The Angren City Prosecutor's Office issued a statement on the case.Under Article 257 part 2, a criminal case was initiated under the counts 'a, b'.

Apparently, the act is recognized as committed under aggravating circumstances, when the death of the victim(s)occurred as a result of a crime related to a violation of labor protection rules or other more serious consequences.

When it comes to the composition of the crime, the subject and the subject occupy an important place. In this regard, it should be noted that the subject of the crime provided for in article 257 of the Criminal Code is any natural person whose mind has reached the age of 16 years.

On the part of the subject, this act is committed in the form of both intentional and negligent guilt.

In these cases, it is not appropriate to place all the blame on the employer. For this reason, the labor legislation also establishes the obligation of the employee to comply with the norms, rules and norms of labor protection. According to him, the employee is obliged to comply with labor protection standards, rules and regulations, as well as orders of the administration to perform work without fail, use the received personal protective equipment, immediately inform his immediate supervisor (master, foreman, head of the site, etc.) about any situation that directly threatens the life and health of the employee [5].Instead of a conclusion, it should be said that the recent cases of violations of labor protection rules[6], as well as the need to ensure the inevitability of responsibility for these types of crimes[7], the improvement of the norms of criminal law, the provision of which provides for responsibility for these types of crimes, indicate the existence of.

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